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ABSTRACT

The Schools Health Education Unit supports and promotes effective health education in primary and secondary schools. The services it provides promote cooperation between teachers, parents, children, governors, and health-care professionals. A school deciding to use the Health Related Behaviour Questionnaire, developed by the Schools Health Education Unit, selects a sample of pupils from the chosen year groups to answer the many questions covering different areas of their daily life at school, at home, and with their friends. The Unit codes the returned anonymous questionnaires and prepares them for computer analysis, and the school receives a set of computer-generated tables showing the percentages of pupils (divided into sex and year groups) who give different answers to the questions. Some of the topic areas included in the latest version of the questionnaire are: (1) AIDS; (2) Alcohol consumption; (3) Diet; (4) Homework; (5) Leisure pursuits; (6) Relationships; and (7) Smoking. The purpose of the survey is to provide reliable data for individual schools and District Health Authorities over a wide range of health issues, against which they can decide priorities, allocate resources objectively, and monitor change. This report includes the results of the 1993 survey and provides predictions for the 1995 edition. The number of schools completing the Health Related Behaviour Questionnaire was 171, the number of pupils was 29,074. Examples of findings are: (1) 34.7% of 15- to 16-year-old boys had tried at least one drug and 47.7% had been offered them; (2) 28.0% of 15- to 16-year-old girls had tried at least one drug and 43.0% had been offered them; (3) an increasing percentage of older respondents that had used one or more drugs in 1993, rising to a third of 15- to 16-year-old boys and more than a quarter of girls in the same age group. (BF)



Circle ONE number for each answer

60 What do you know about these drugs?

This list gives their real names and some street names

Please choose the nearest answer

0 = I have never heard of them

1 =

2 =

Young People and Illegal Drugs, 1989-1995

A Amphetamines (e.g., speed, stimulants, uppers)

B Barbiturates (e.g., downers, barbies, sleepers)

C Cannabis (leaf form, e.g., **Facts and predictions**)

D Cannabis (resin, oil, e.g., hash, Lee Black, marijuana)

E Ecstasy (MDMA, XTC, E)

F Cocaine (e.g., snow, coke)

G Heroin (e.g., H, junk, skag, smack)

H Hallucinogens

I Heroin (e.g., H, junk, skag, smack)

J Crack (e.g., rock)

K Solvents used as drugs (e.g., glue, gas refills, cleaning fluid)

L Tranquillisers (e.g., Librium, Valium)

M Other illegal drugs (Please name)

↑ These letters will be used in the next 3 questions

61 Has anyone ever offered you any of the drugs listed in Question 60?

If **NO**, please place a tick in this box ☐If **YES**, please circle the letters below. Do not include drugs prescribed by your doctor.

A D G J M

B E H K

C

F

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62 Have you ever taken any of the drugs listed in Question 60?

If **NO**, please place a tick in this box ☐If **YES**, please circle the letters below. Do not include drugs prescribed by your doctor.

A D G J M

B E H K

C

F

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1994

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Young People and Illegal Drugs, 1989–1995

Facts and predictions

By 1995, about half of all 15–16 year old boys in the UK may have experimented with cannabis, and over 80% of all young people in this age group will report that they know at least one person that takes drugs.

A report based on data collected between
1989 and 1994, using the Health Related
Behaviour Questionnaire.

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University of Exeter

1994

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THE HEALTH RELATED BEHAVIOUR QUESTIONNAIRE

Schools Health Education Unit

Director: John Balding

1. This information has been drawn from our enormous database, which includes a wide range of health-related behaviours spanning more than a decade and involving over 251,750 respondents since 1982.

2. This report comprises a selection of summaries of published data from three of the Unit's annual publications:

Young People in 1989, 1991, and 1993

and, based on these, predicted figures for 1995 have been derived.

3. The data for 1994 is still being collected, and to date it includes over 40,000 young people aged 11–16 from across the country.

The 1994 figures, so far, are in step with the predictions for 1995.

4. The statistics in connection with a *young person actually knowing someone that uses drugs* suggest that 3 out of 4 of our 15–16 year olds currently do know someone, and it seems possible that 9 out of 10 of this year's 14–15 year olds will be in this position in 1995.

5. In the five years from 1989–1993 (inclusive), the number of 15–16 year olds trying illegal drugs trebled.

6. In 1993, one-third of 15–16 year old boys and one-quarter of 15–16 year old girls reported the use of at least one illegal drug.

Collecting data about drug use

The following pages (6–10) give a brief account of the Health Related Behaviour Questionnaire method and the sample used. The drug questions themselves are also reproduced in the form used in the latest version of the questionnaire.

To assist the identification of individual drugs, the questionnaire list includes examples of street names. In the latest version these are presented as follows:

Amphetamines	Speed, stimulants, uppers
Barbiturates	Downers, barbles, sleepers
Cannabis (leaf form)	Grass, pot, marijuana, dope
Cannabis (resin or oil)	Hash, Leb black, moroccan
Ecstasy	MDMA, XTC, E
Cocaine	Snow, coke
Hallucinogens (natural)	Magic mushrooms
Hallucinogens (synthetic)	Acid, angel dust, LSD
Heroin	H, junk, skag, smack
Crack	Rock
Solvents used as drugs	Glue, gas refills, cleansing fluid
Tranquillisers	Librium, Valium

However, as street names change with time and also vary in different parts of the country, individual surveys often provide additional local names to improve the understanding of these questions in the schools.

The questionnaire and the drug data

The Schools Health Education Unit, which is located in the School of Education, University of Exeter, supports and promotes effective health education in primary and secondary schools. The services it provides promote co-operation between teachers, parents, children, governors, and health-care professionals.

The development of the Health Related Behaviour Questionnaire for secondary schools has been a continuous thread running through our work. To date, upper middle and secondary schools in the UK have used it as part of their own curriculum development in more than 1500 separate surveys, some schools repeating surveys of their pupils on five occasions, and data from more than 300,000 pupils between the ages of 11 and 16+ is stored in our data banks at Exeter University.

A school deciding to use the Health Related Behaviour Questionnaire selects a sample of pupils from the chosen year groups to answer the many questions covering different areas of their daily life at school, at home, and with their friends. The Unit codes the returned anonymous questionnaires and prepares them for computer analysis, and the school receives a set of computer-generated tables showing the percentages of pupils (divided into sex and year group) who gave different answers to the questions. The data can also be returned on disc for interrogation by staff or pupils.

The topic areas included in the latest version of the Health Related Behaviour Questionnaire include:

AIDS	Leisure pursuits
Alcohol consumption	Medication
Aspirations	Money
Dental care	Physical activity
Diet	Relationships
Doctor	Self-esteem, etc.
Drugs	Problems
Homework	Smoking
Hygiene	Social activities
Jobs	TV, videos, etc.

The content of the Health Related Behaviour Questionnaire is under regular scrutiny, and from time to time new questions are added — usually in response to prompts from users — and the lesser-used ones are removed.

The purpose of all surveys is to provide reliable data for individual schools and District Health Authorities over a wide range of health issues, against which they can (1) decide priorities, (2) allocate resources objectively, and (3) monitor change.

The large collection of data available annually — obtained from 171 surveys in 1993 — is a valuable by-product of a service available to schools and Health Authorities across the UK.

Collecting the data

The quality of the data is heavily dependent upon the quality of the individual questions and the manner in which the survey is administered. This extremely important aspect is addressed in the introduction to each of the *Young People* reports — see *Young People in 1993*, pages xii–xvii.

The annual 'Young People' reports

Beginning with our 1986 data, every year has seen the publication of a new *Young People* report, in which the data collected during the previous year are published in tabular form, each table summarising the responses to one of the questions. The results are separated by age and sex. Since decisions about which year groups to survey are made by schools, or groups of schools, on the basis of their own perceived need for information, not all the secondary years are equally represented. Typically, years 8 and 10 receive the most attention, and in some years the number of year 7 or year 11 pupils is too small to be felt worth reproducing in an annual report. However, all five year groups were represented in *Young People in 1993*, and they will be again in the 1994 report, which already contains data for 40,000 young people.

Collating the data

In order to study the way exposure to illegal drugs, and their reported use, are changing, we assembled the data presented in the *Young People* reports for 1989, 1991 and 1993, with a view to making predictions of the values to be expected in 1995.

The first set of tables and histograms (pages 11–21) present the 1989–1993 data for the boys and girls in years 9 and 11 that were sampled for these years. The sample sizes are as follows:

	Year 9 (13–14)		Year 11 (15–16)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1989	1579	1441	1294	2148
1991	2796	2695	2212	2148
1993	3155	3188	1008	1168

The total sample of children of all age groups in these annual surveys are much larger: 15,672 in 1989, 23,928 in 1991, and 29,074 in 1993. The total data bank in the Unit's archive now contains information for more than 300,000 pupils between the ages of 11 and 16, collected since 1982.

The 1993 sample

The second set of tables and histograms (pages 23–35) examine the total 1993 data obtained from all the secondary year groups. The whole sample is as follows:

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Year 7 (11-12)	1060	1075	2135
Year 8 (12-13)	4464	4280	8744
Year 9 (13-14)	3155	3188	6343
Year 10 (14-15)	5070	4606	9676
Year 11 (15-16)	1008	1168	2176

As this sample is examined in more detail, we present a fuller analysis of its composition.

The UK representation

Within England in 1993 there were 14 Regional Health Authorities (RHAs), and 16 Health Boards in Scotland. In the 1993 sample, four Health Boards are represented together with 11 regions in England. From the 11 regions, 32 District Health Authorities (DHAs) are represented.

Scottish Health Boards represented

Ayrshire & Arran	Forth Valley
Greater Glasgow	Lothian

English Regional Health Authorities represented

Northern	North East Thames
North Western	South East Thames
Yorkshire	South West Thames
Mersey	Wessex
East Anglia	South Western
West Midlands	

English District Health Authorities represented

Northern	Darlington, N Durham, SW Durham, Newcastle
North Western	Bolton, Preston, Chorley, Central Manchester
Yorkshire	Northallerton, York, Scarborough, Harrogate, Airedale, Calderdale, Leeds, Wakefield
Mersey	Warrington, Wirral
East Anglia	E Suffolk
West Midlands	Sandwell
North East Thames	Basildon, Southend, Tower Hamlets
South East Thames	Hastings, Tunbridge Wells, Eastbourne, Brighton
South West Thames	W Surrey, SW Surrey
Wessex	W Dorset
South Western	Torbay, Somerset

The 1994 sample

At the time of writing (October 1994), over 40,000 questionnaires completed this year have already been received, and this partial data bank is available for preliminary analysis. The sample is distributed as follows:

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Year 7 (11-12)	526	560	1086
Year 8 (12-13)	6743	6644	13387
Year 9 (13-14)	3834	3815	7649
Year 10 (14-15)	6509	6181	12690
Year 11 (15-16)	2733	2553	5286

Overall total (including other year groups) 40,680.

The 1995 predictions

Many social science surveys, repeated annually (or periodically), suggest or demonstrate trends and are helpful in anticipating the future; sometimes intervention programmes are prompted by them. In this text, 1995 'predictions' are shown, based on mathematical judgments of the figures for 1989, 1991, and 1993.

It will be a welcome surprise if these predictions are found to be over-pessimistic, and the levels derived from 1995 surveys turn out to be lower than predicted.

The Unit's databanks

Data from the successive versions of the Health Related Behaviour Questionnaire are stored in our data bank at the University of Exeter. In the majority of years, more than one version of the questionnaire was in operation, and these are indicated in brackets. The number of schools and respondents for the version most widely used in each year (indicated by bold type), are tabulated below.

1981 (version 7)

Number of schools = 44

Number of pupils = 9,432

1982 (version 7 & 8)

Number of schools = 48

Number of pupils = 8,011

1983 (version 8)

Number of schools = 71

Number of pupils = 10,674

1984 (version 8 & 10)

Number of schools = 43

Number of pupils = 8,834

1985 (versions 8 & 10)

Number of schools = 49

Number of pupils = 12,618

1986 (version 10)

Number of schools = 88

Number of pupils = 18,002

1987 (versions 10 & 11)

Number of schools = 116

Number of pupils = 18,407

1988 (versions 10 & 11)

Number of schools = 222

Number of pupils = 33,459

1989 (versions 11 & 12)

Number of schools = 104

Number of pupils = 15,672

1990 (versions 11, 12, 14 & 15)

Number of schools = 131

Number of pupils = 18,941

1991 (version 15)

Number of schools = 142

Number of pupils = 23,928

1992 (versions 15 & 16)

Number of schools = 141

Number of pupils = 20,218

1993 (version 16)

Number of schools = 171

Number of pupils = 29,074

1994 (version 16 — to October)

Number of schools = 241

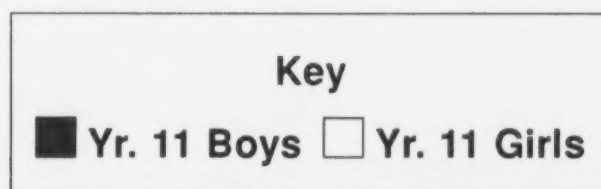
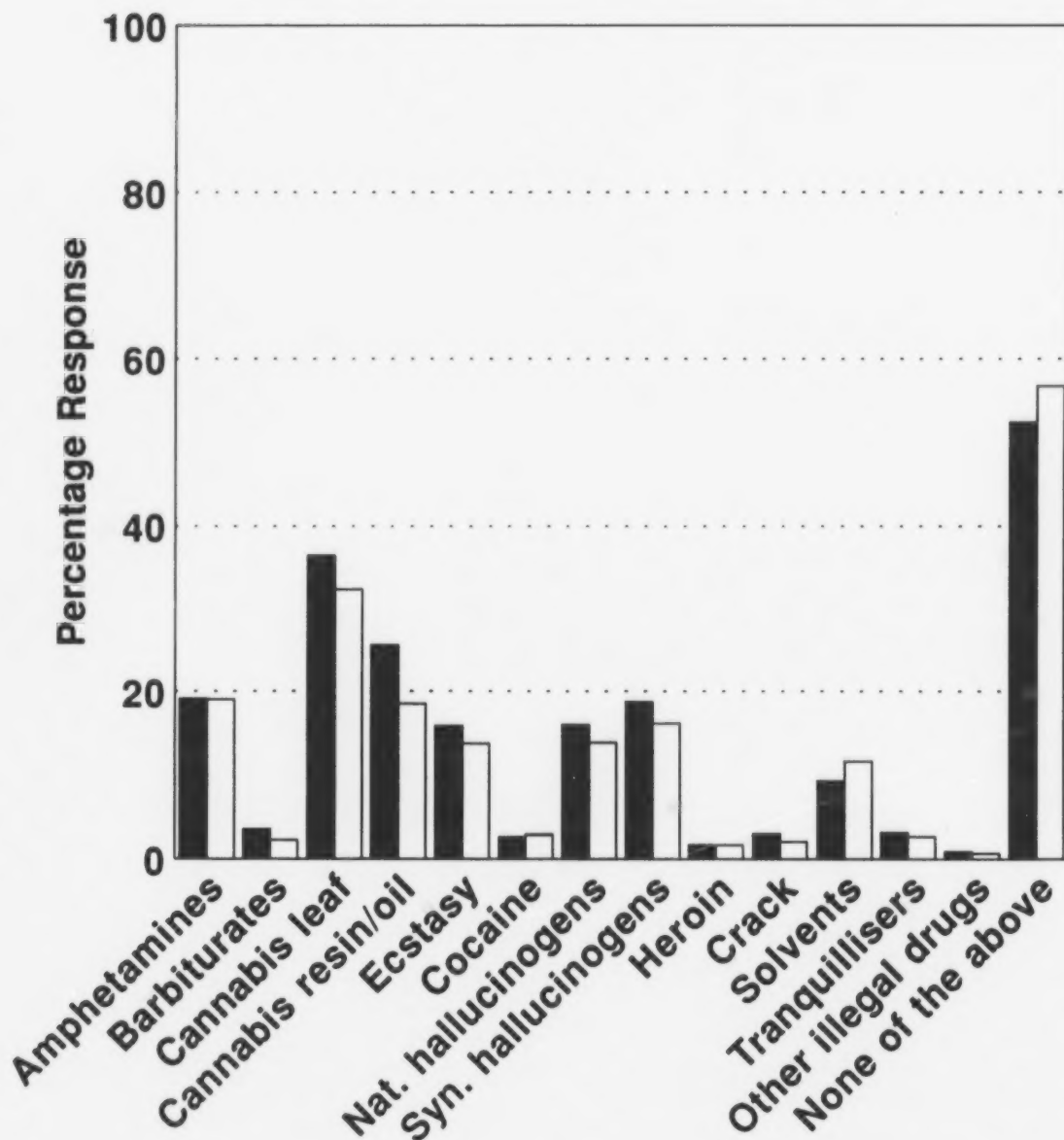
Number of pupils = 40,680

1993

The facts

15–16 year olds' contact with illegal drugs in 1993

Percentage stating that they have been offered or encouraged to try any of these illegal drugs.



The question read: *Has anyone ever offered or encouraged you to try any of these drugs?*

<i>Drug</i>	Year 11 (15-16)	
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Amphetamines	19.1	19.0
Barbiturates	3.5	2.3
Cannabis leaf	36.4	32.4
Cannabis resin/oil	25.6	18.5
Ecstasy	15.8	13.7
Cocaine	2.6	2.9
Natural hallucinogens	15.9	13.8
Synthetic hallucinogens	18.7	16.1
Heroin	1.7	1.7
Crack	3.0	2.1
Solvents	9.2	11.6
Tranquillisers	3.1	2.7
Other illegal drugs	0.9	0.7
<i>None of the above</i>	<i>52.3</i>	<i>56.7</i>

Comment

These percentages, when compared with those on pages 14-15 concerning personal use of drugs, show a difference indicative of young people's willingness and capacity to refuse an offer.

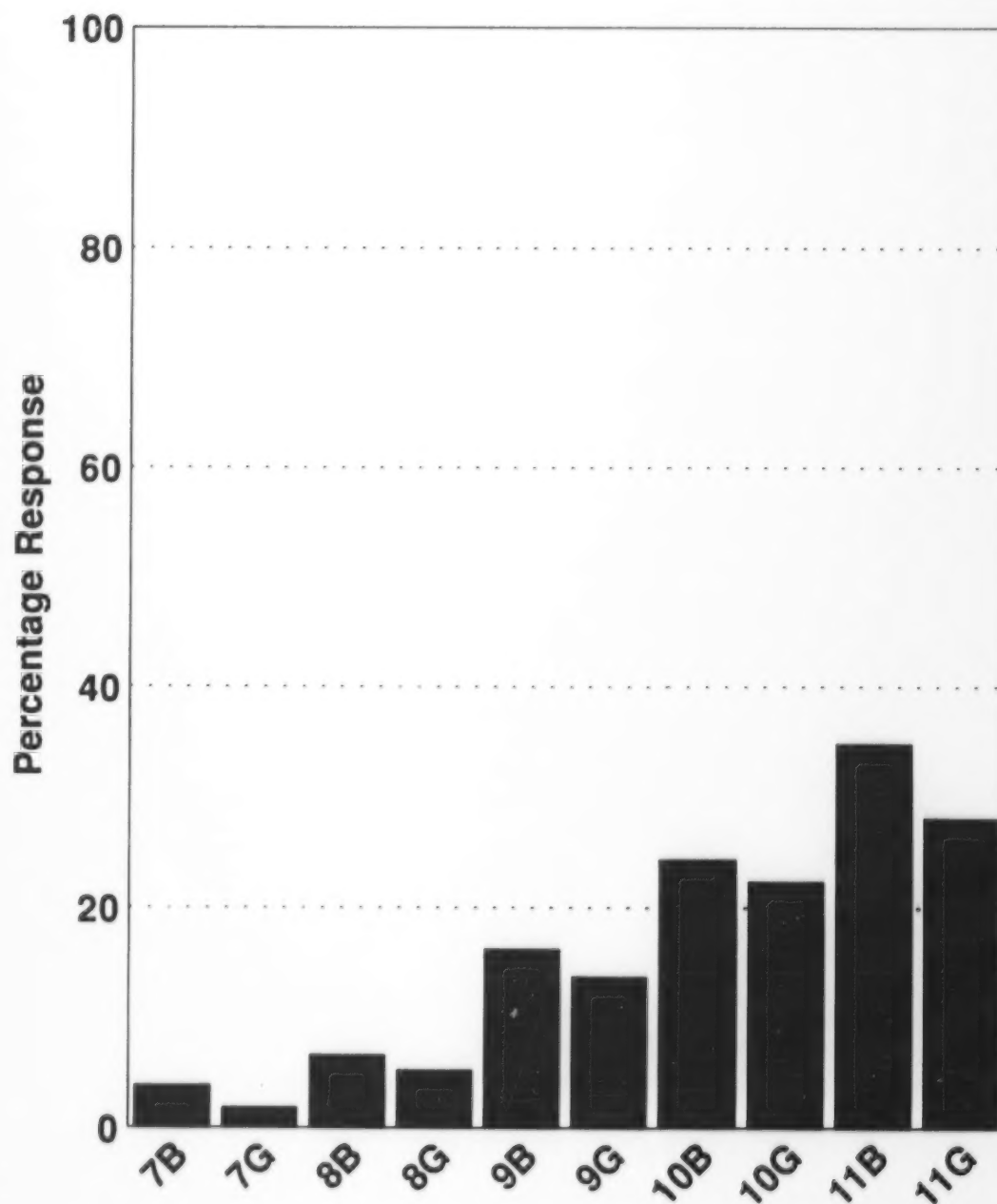
For example, derived from both tables . . .

34.7% of boys in the survey had tried at least one drug, and **47.7%** had been offered them.

28.0% of girls in the survey had tried at least one drug, and **43.3%** had been offered them.

15–16 year olds' contact with illegal drugs in 1993

Percentage stating that they have used the illegal drugs listed in the questionnaire.



The question read: *Have you ever taken any of these drugs?*

<i>Sex & age</i>	<i>% 'yes'</i>
<i>Boys</i>	
Year 7 (11-12)	3.8
Year 8 (12-13)	6.6
Year 9 (13-14)	16.2
Year 10 (14-15)	24.3
Year 11 (15-16)	34.7
<i>Girls</i>	
Year 7 (11-12)	1.8
Year 8 (12-13)	5.2
Year 9 (12-14)	13.7
Year 10 (14-15)	22.3
Year 11 (15-16)	28.0

Comment

This presentation shows the increasing percentage of older respondents that had used one or more drugs in 1993, rising to a third of 15-16 year old boys and more than a quarter of the girls in the same age group.

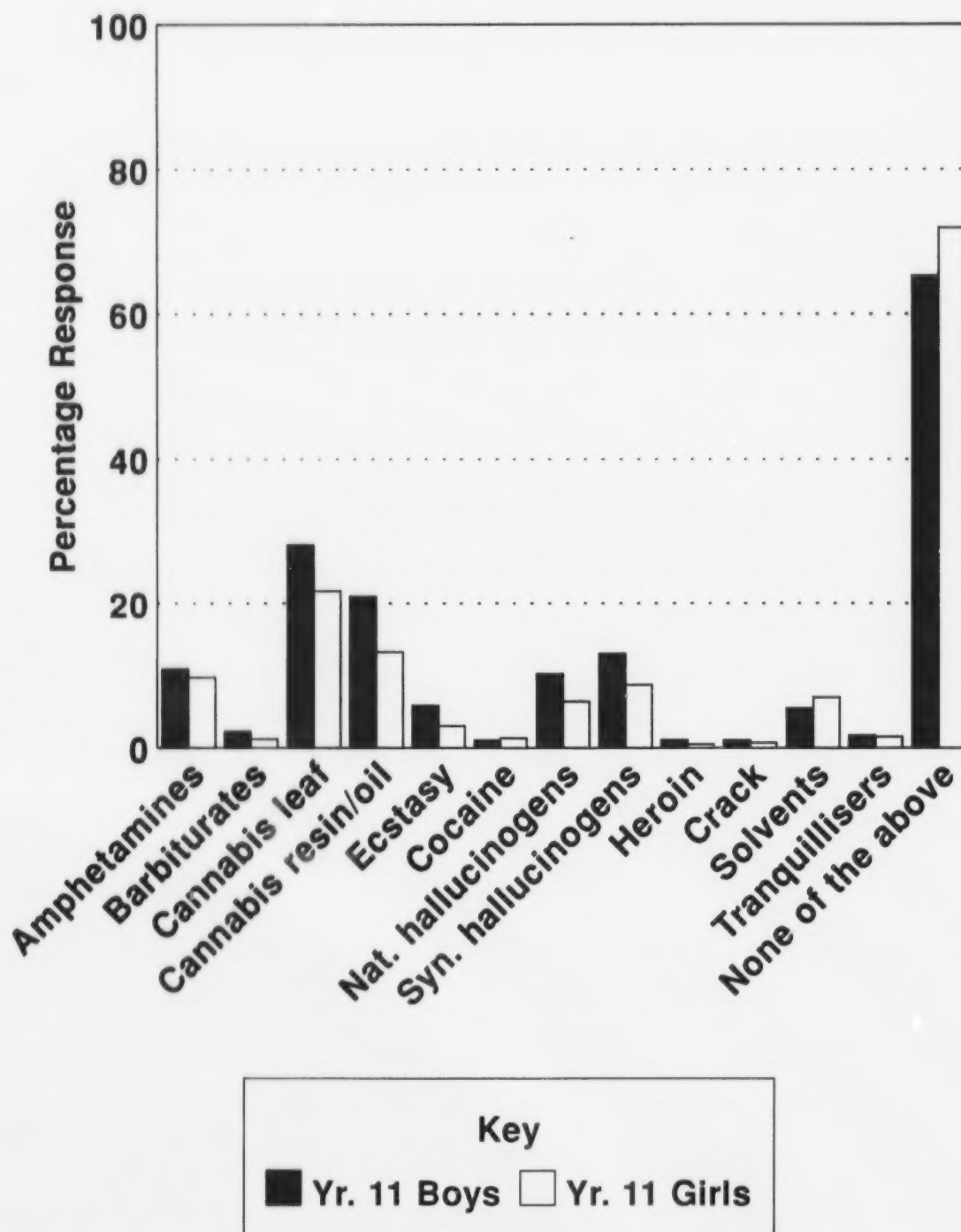
There is no information here on

1. Frequency of use. Amongst these statistics, some individuals may have tried one substance, once only.
2. The name of the substance or substances taken.

The reader is referred to pages 24-33 for further detail with respect to the use of particular drugs.

11-16 year olds' contact with illegal drugs in 1993

Percentage stating that they have used at least one of these illegal drugs.



The question read: *Have you ever taken any of these drugs?*

<i>Drug</i>	Year 11 (15-16)	
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Amphetamines	10.7	9.6
Barbiturates	2.2	1.2
Cannabis leaf	28.1	21.7
Cannabis resin/oil	20.9	13.1
Ecstasy	5.7	3.0
Cocaine	1.0	1.3
Natural hallucinogens	10.1	6.3
Synthetic hallucinogens	12.9	8.6
Heroin	1.1	0.5
Crack	1.0	0.7
Solvents	5.4	6.9
Tranquillisers	1.7	1.5
<i>None of the above</i>	<i>65.3</i>	<i>72.0</i>

Comment

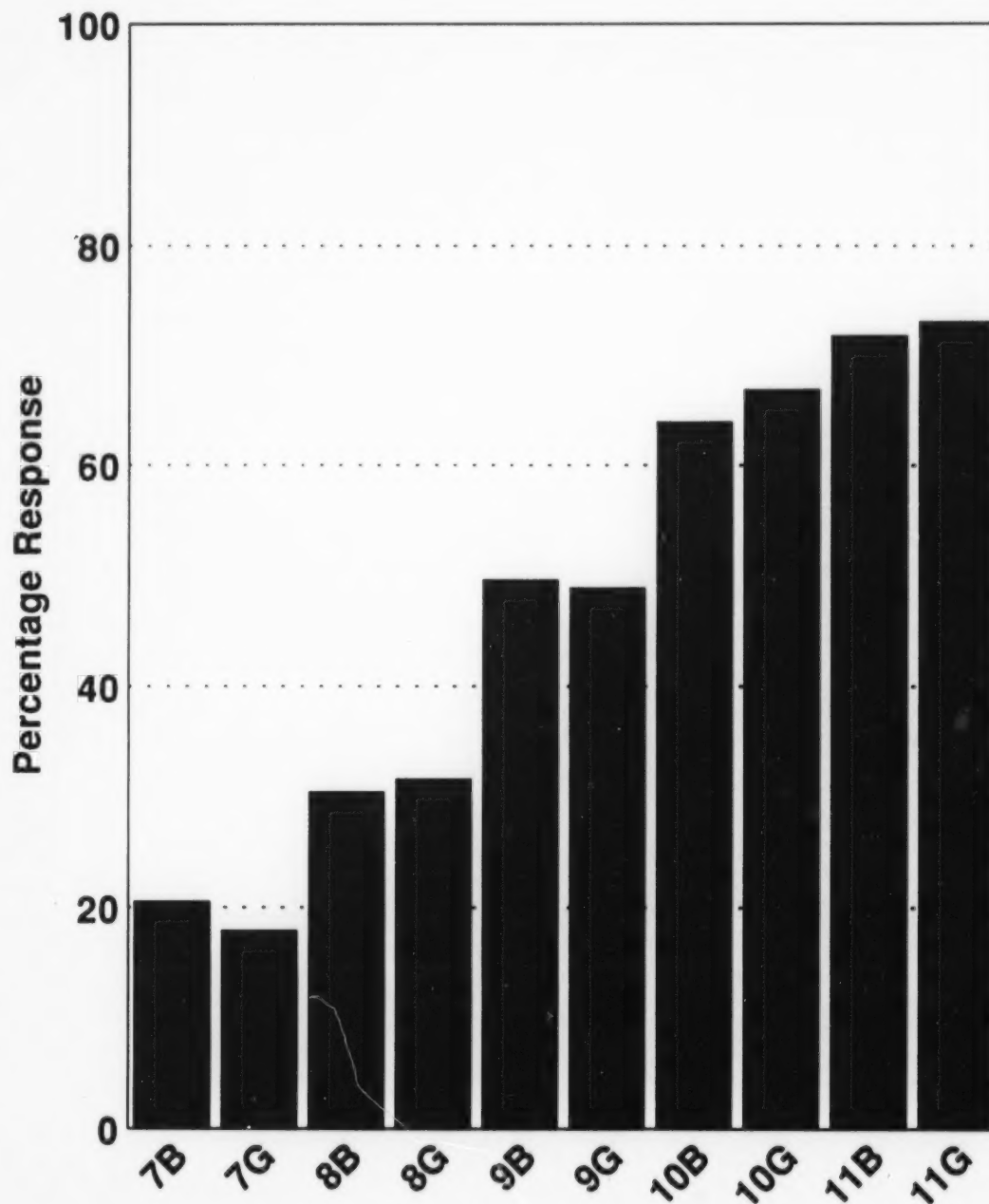
Analysis of these percentages shows that some of these 15-16 year olds must have taken more than one class of drug listed, since the column totals exceed 100%. It is possible to calculate the average number of different drugs tried by this group of young people.

For the boys, it is **almost 3** (2.9).

For the girls, it is **between 2 and 3** (2.6).

11-16 year olds' contact with illegal drugs in 1993

Percentage stating that they know someone whom they think takes illegal drugs.



The question read: *Do you know anyone who you think takes any of these drugs?*

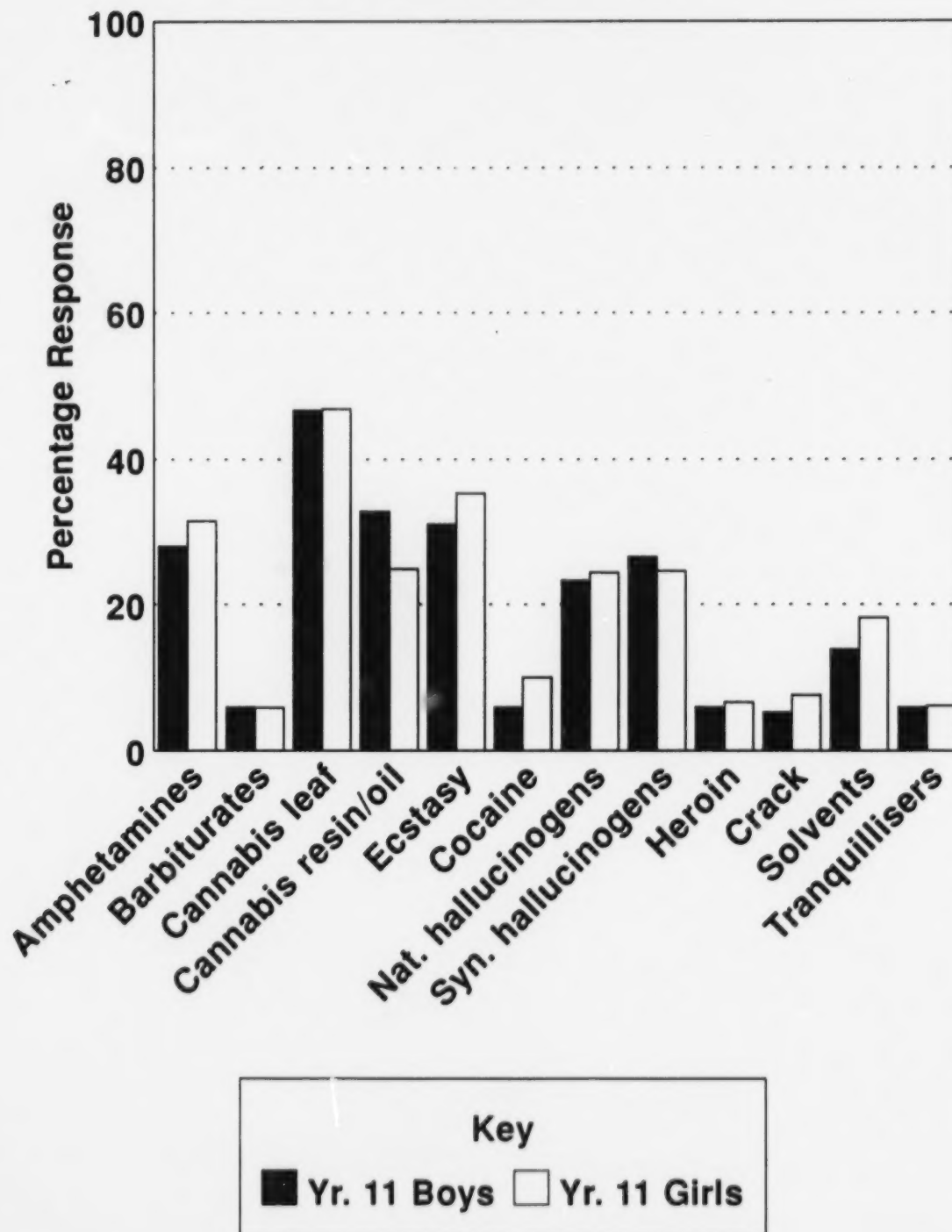
<i>Sex & age</i>	<i>% 'yes'</i>
<i>Boys</i>	
Year 7 (11-12)	20.5
Year 8 (12-13)	30.3
Year 9 (13-14)	49.6
Year 10 (14-15)	63.9
Year 11 (15-16)	71.7
<i>Girls</i>	
Year 7 (11-12)	17.9
Year 8 (12-13)	31.5
Year 9 (12-14)	48.9
Year 10 (14-15)	66.8
Year 11 (15-16)	73.0

Comment

This question is a very interesting one, but we need to recognise that a large number of young people could know the same person, and hence the percentages will not reflect the actual number of current drug users. The question is nonetheless important, because when results are returned to a school they provide an indication of how close the young people may be to a source of drugs.

15–16 year olds' contact with illegal drugs in 1993

*Percentage of young people that know the drug or drugs used
by someone known personally to them.*



The histogram and table show the percentage of 15–16 year olds that knew these drugs were being taken by someone known to them.

<i>Drug</i>	Year 11 (15–16)	
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Amphetamines	28.0	31.5
Barbiturates	6.0	5.9
Cannabis leaf	46.7	46.9
Cannabis resin/oil	32.8	24.9
Ecstasy	31.0	35.3
Cocaine	6.0	10.1
Natural hallucinogens	23.3	24.4
Synthetic hallucinogens	26.5	24.6
Heroin	6.0	6.7
Crack	5.3	7.7
Solvents	13.9	18.2
Tranquillisers	6.0	6.2
<i>Don't know a drug user</i>	<i>28.3</i>	<i>27.0</i>

Comment

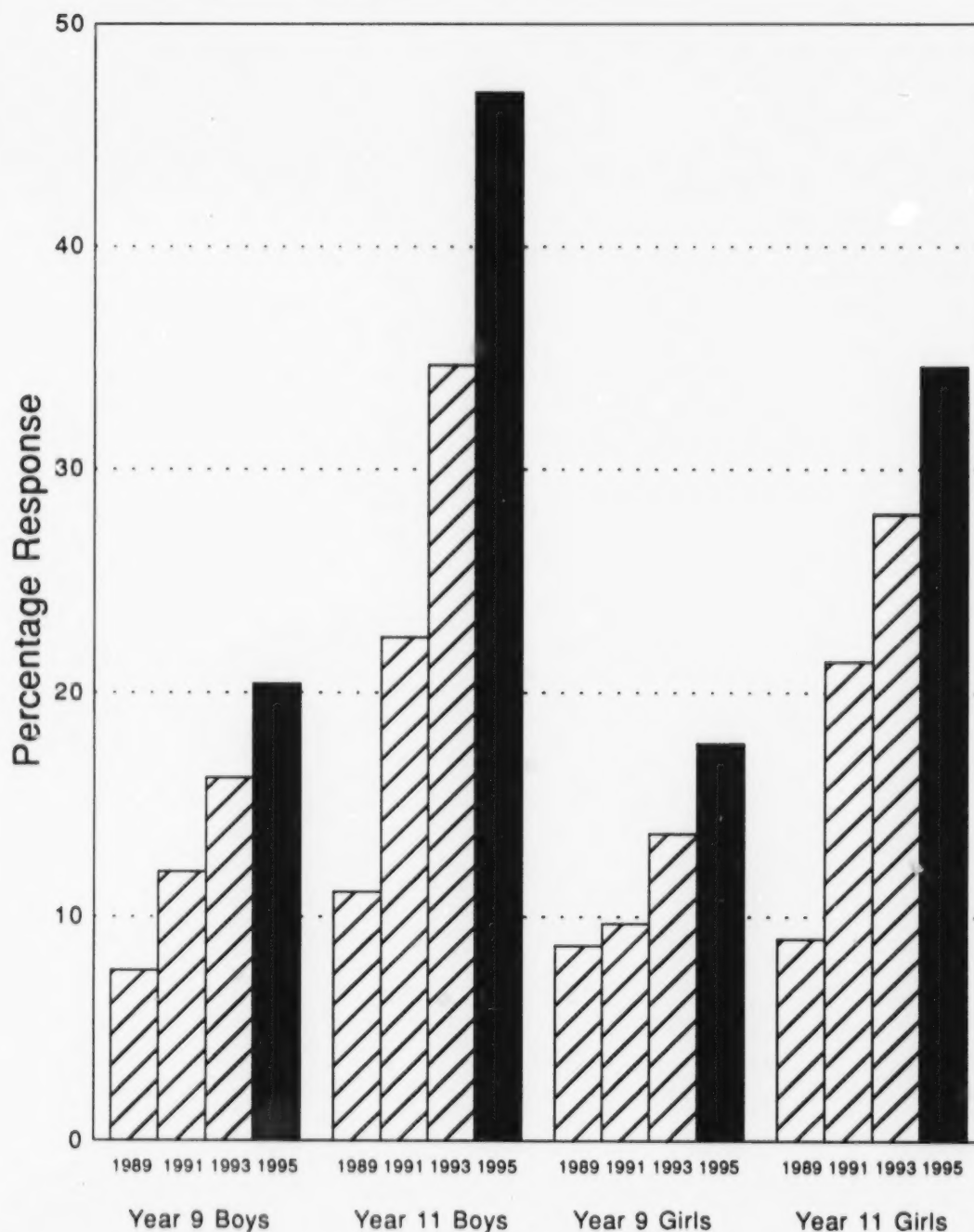
Some of these young people may know more than one user, or one user on more than one drug (or both!).

1995

The predictions

Prediction for young people's contact with illegal drugs in 1995

Percentage stating that they have used at least one of the illegal drugs listed in the questionnaire.



n= Yr. 9 '89 Boys: 1579, Girls: 1441; '91 Boys: 2796, Girls: 2695; '93 Boys: 3155, Girls: 3188
Yr. 11 '89 Boys: 1294, Girls: 2148; '91 Boys: 2212, Girls: 2148; '93 Boys: 1008, Girls: 1168

The question read: *Have you ever taken any of the drugs listed?*

	BOYS		GIRLS	
	Year 9	Year 11	Year 9	Year 11
	13-14	15-16	13-14	15-16
1989	7.6	11.1	8.7	9.0
1991	12.0	22.5	9.7	21.4
1993	16.2	34.7	13.7	28.0
1995	20.4?	46.9?	17.7?	34.6?

Comment

The questions do not seek to discover *amounts* or *frequency*, and amongst the data we must assume that some young people have tried one substance only, once only.

However, if we consider the levels of reported use in the 1991 Year 9 boys and in the 1993 Year 11 boys, it follows that these boys are representative of the same cohort . . .

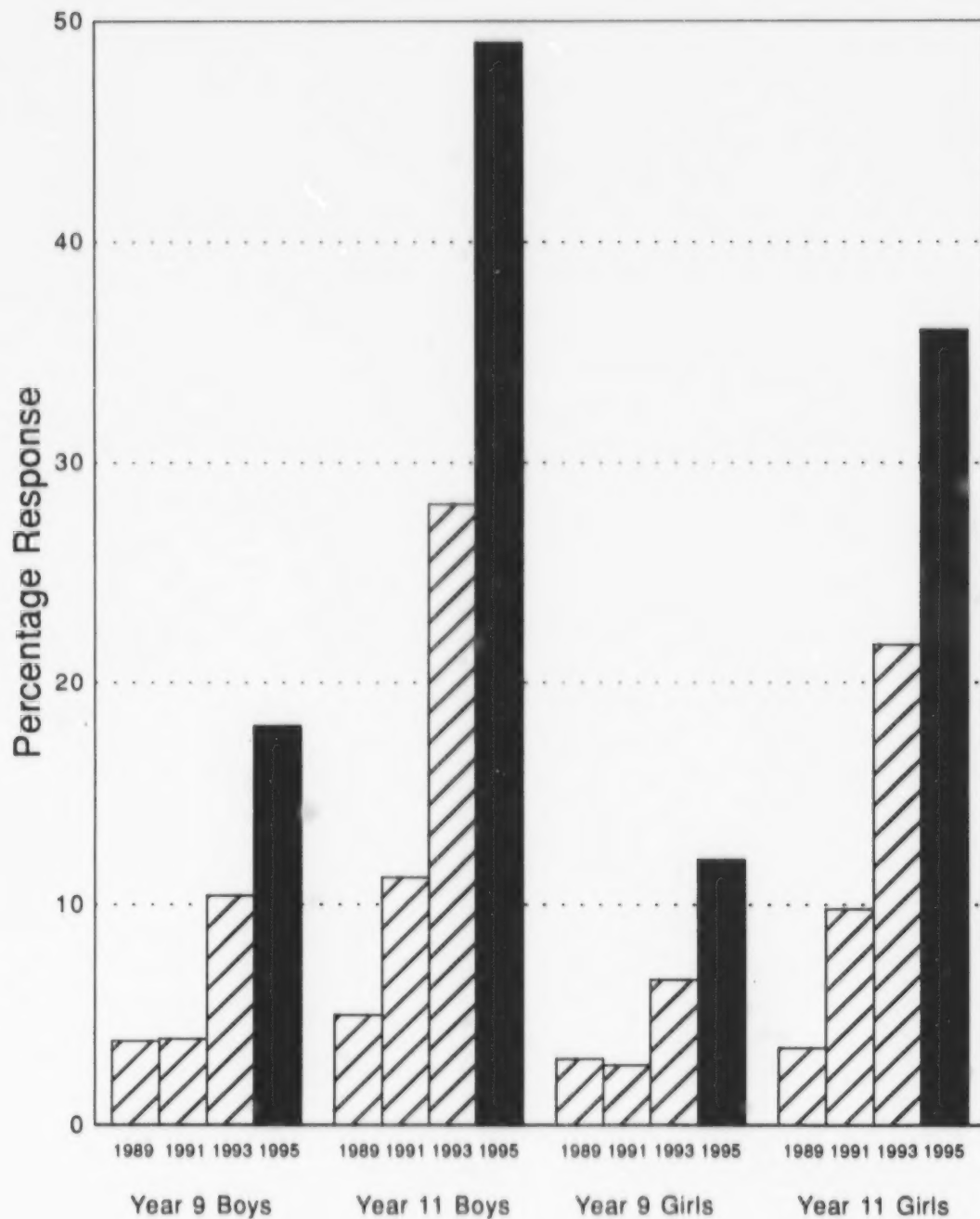
	Year 9	Year 11
1991	12.0	
1993		34.7

. . . and we observe a difference of 22.7% (34.7%–12.0%), suggesting that in that two-year period 22.7% had tried at least one of the listed substances on at least one occasion.

In these data different boys are involved, but in the equivalent surveys planned and repeated in Yorkshire Health under Tony Goodall's co-ordination, many of the same boys (and girls) were indeed involved, with a similar outcome.

Prediction for young people's contact with illegal drugs in 1995

Percentage stating that they have taken cannabis in leaf form.



n= Yr. 9 '89 Boys: 1579, Girls: 1441; '91 Boys: 2796, Girls: 2695; '93 Boys: 3155, Girls: 3188
Yr. 11 '89 Boys: 1294, Girls: 2148; '91 Boys: 2212, Girls: 2148; '93 Boys: 1008, Girls: 1168

The question read: *Have you ever taken cannabis (leaf form)?*

	BOYS		GIRLS	
	Year 9	Year 11	Year 9	Year 11
	13-14	15-16	13-14	15-16
1989	3.8	5.0	3.0	3.5
1991	3.9	11.2	2.7	9.8
1993	10.4	28.1	6.6	21.7
1995	18.0?	49.0?	12.0?	36.0?

Comment

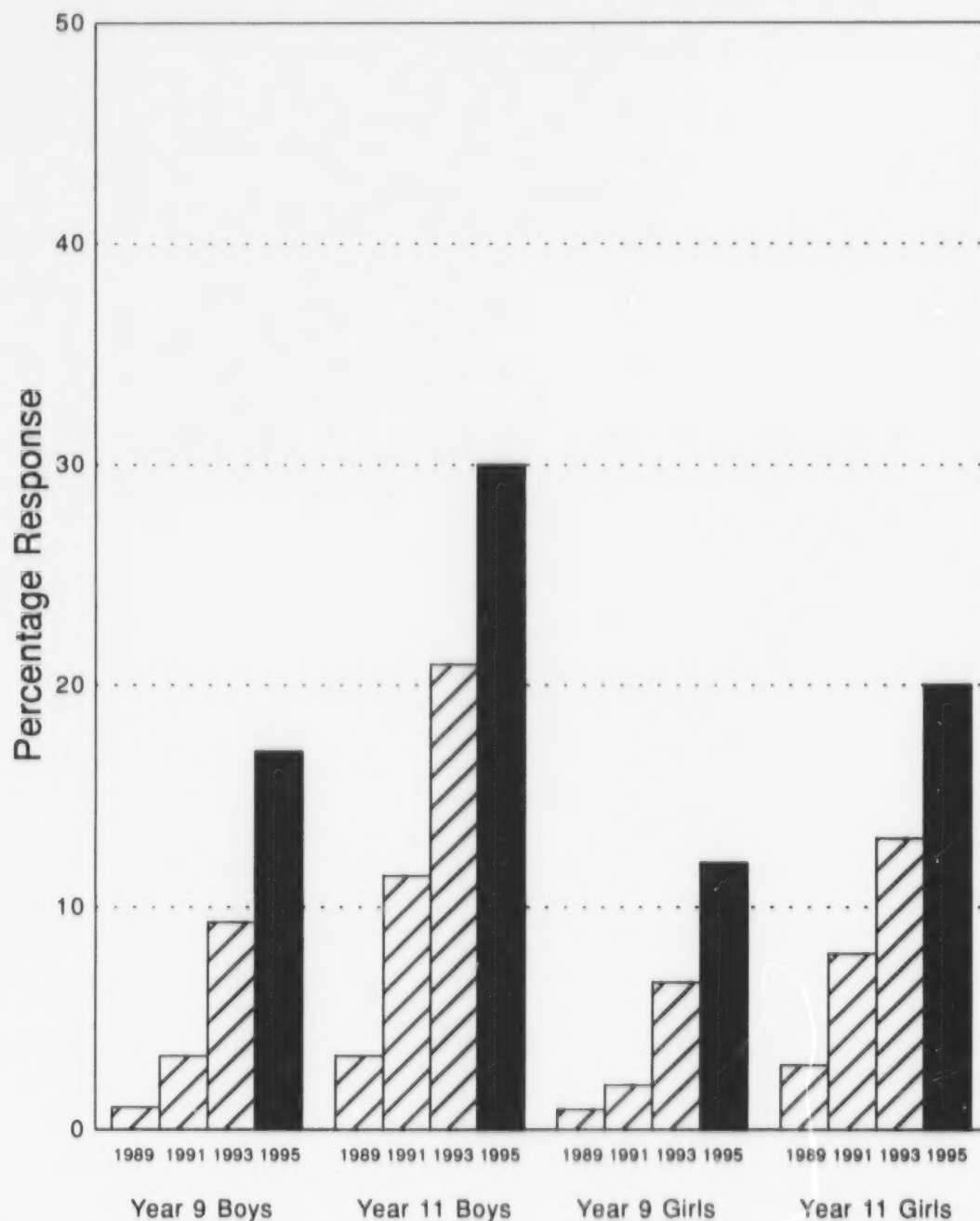
Cannabis leaf is probably the most widely used illegal drug in the world. In making predictions, we have looked mainly at the mathematical intervals to calculate a possible 1995 level. In doing this, it can be argued that the Year 11 1995 prediction for boys could be in excess of 50% rather than less than 50%.

It is also interesting to note that this mathematical prediction for cannabis leaf is greater than that derived in the previous graph for any drug listed — see page 24.

The use of cannabis leaf amongst 15-16 year old boys and girls appears to have more than trebled in the five-year period 1989-1993 inclusive.

Prediction for young people's contact with illegal drugs in 1995

Percentage stating that they have taken cannabis in resin form.



n= Yr. 9 '89 Boys: 1579, Girls: 1441; '91 Boys: 2796, Girls: 2695; '93 Boys: 3155, Girls: 3188
Yr. 11 '89 Boys: 1294, Girls: 2148; '91 Boys: 2212, Girls: 2148; '93 Boys: 1008, Girls: 1168

The question read: *Have you ever taken cannabis (resin form)?*

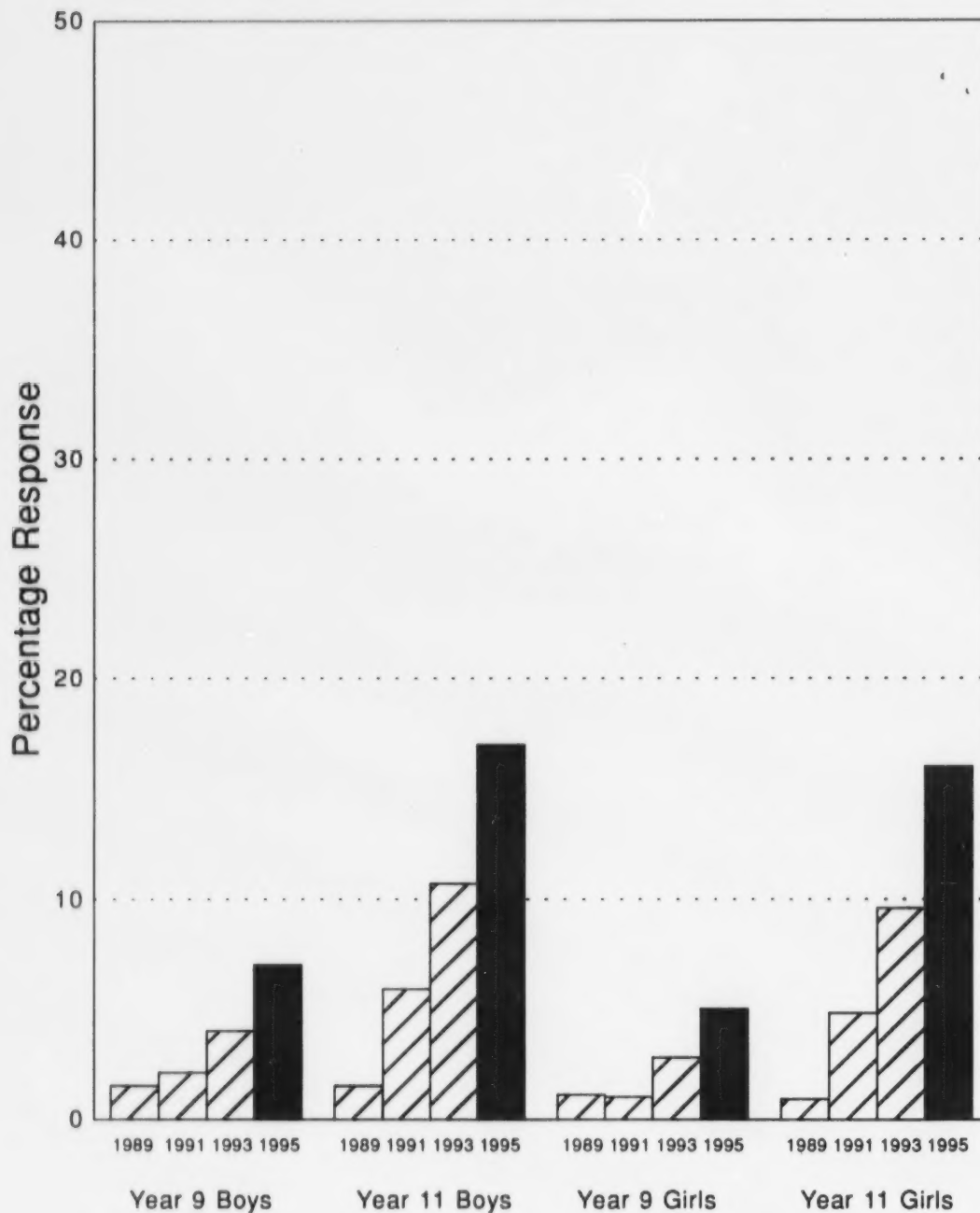
	BOYS		GIRLS	
	Year 9	Year 11	Year 9	Year 11
	13-14	15-16	13-14	15-16
1989	1.0	3.3	0.9	2.9
1991	3.3	11.4	2.0	7.9
1993	9.3	20.9	6.6	13.1
1995	17.0?	30.0?	12.0?	20.0?

Comment

This second form of cannabis is also widely used, and apparently increasing in substantial steps.

Prediction for young people's contact with illegal drugs in 1995

Percentage stating that they have taken amphetamines.



n= Yr. 9 '89 Boys: 1579, Girls: 1441; '91 Boys: 2796, Girls: 2695; '93 Boys: 3155, Girls: 3188
 Yr. 11 '89 Boys: 1294, Girls: 2148; '91 Boys: 2212, Girls: 2148; '93 Boys: 1008, Girls: 1168

The question read: *Have you ever taken amphetamines?*

	BOYS		GIRLS	
	Year 9	Year 11	Year 9	Year 11
	13-14	15-16	13-14	15-16
1989	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.9
1991	2.1	5.9	1.0	4.8
1993	4.0	10.7	2.8	9.6
1995	7.0?	17.0?	5.0?	16.0?

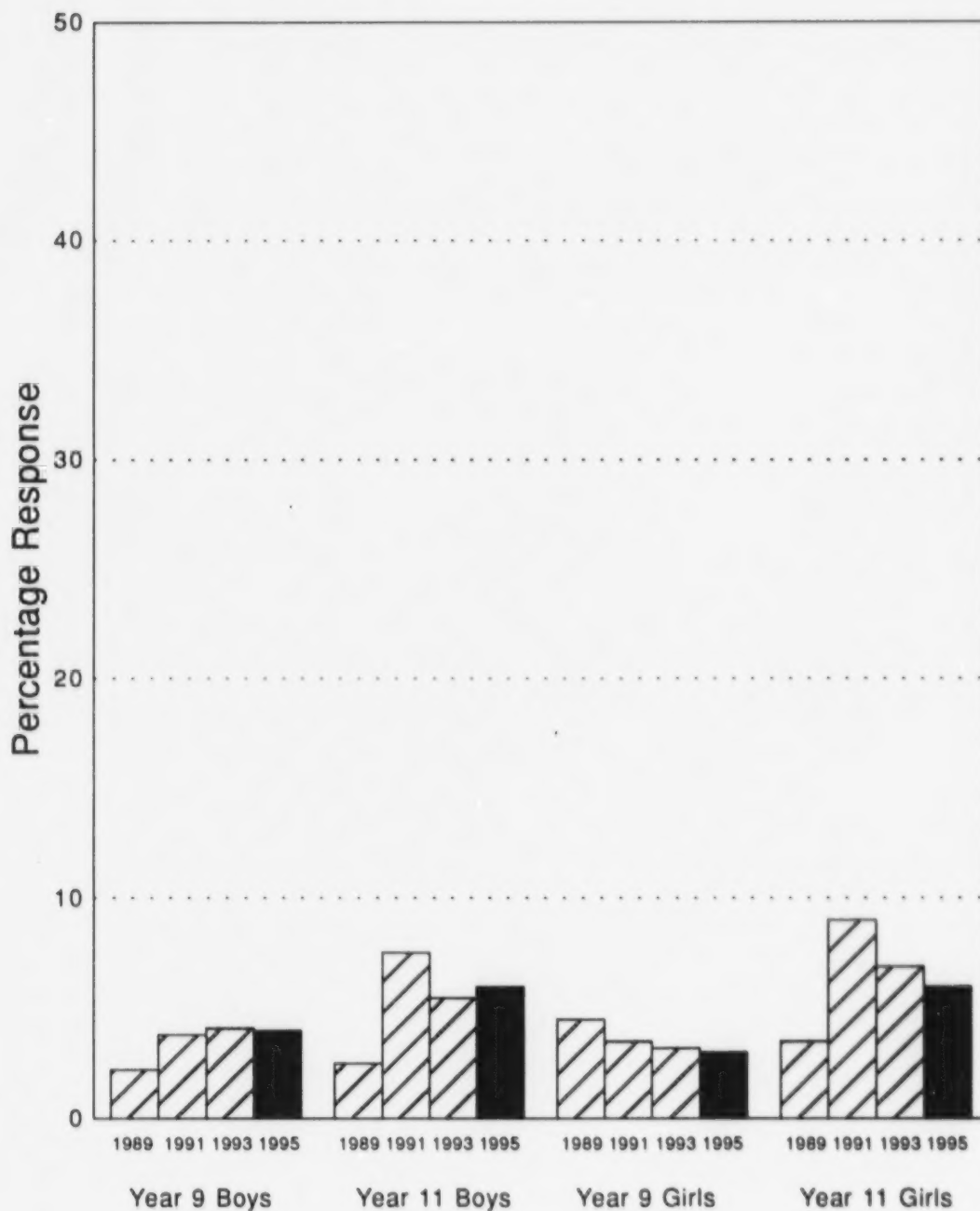
Comment

A substantial increase in the percentages using this class of drug is revealed in the data.

The numbers that know someone using these drugs — see pages 20-21 — are very high.

Prediction for young people's contact with illegal drugs in 1995

Percentage stating that they have taken solvents.



n= Yr. 9 '89 Boys: 1579, Girls: 1441; '91 Boys: 2796, Girls: 2695; '93 Boys: 3155, Girls: 3188
Yr. 11 '89 Boys: 1294, Girls: 2148; '91 Boys: 2212, Girls: 2148; '93 Boys: 1008, Girls: 1168

The question read: *Have you ever taken solvents (used as drugs)?*

	BOYS		GIRLS	
	Year 9 13-14	Year 11 15-16	Year 9 13-14	Year 11 15-16
1989	2.2	2.5	4.5	3.5
1991	3.8	7.5	3.5	9.0
1993	4.1	5.4	3.2	6.9
1995	4.0?	6.0?	3.0?	6.0?

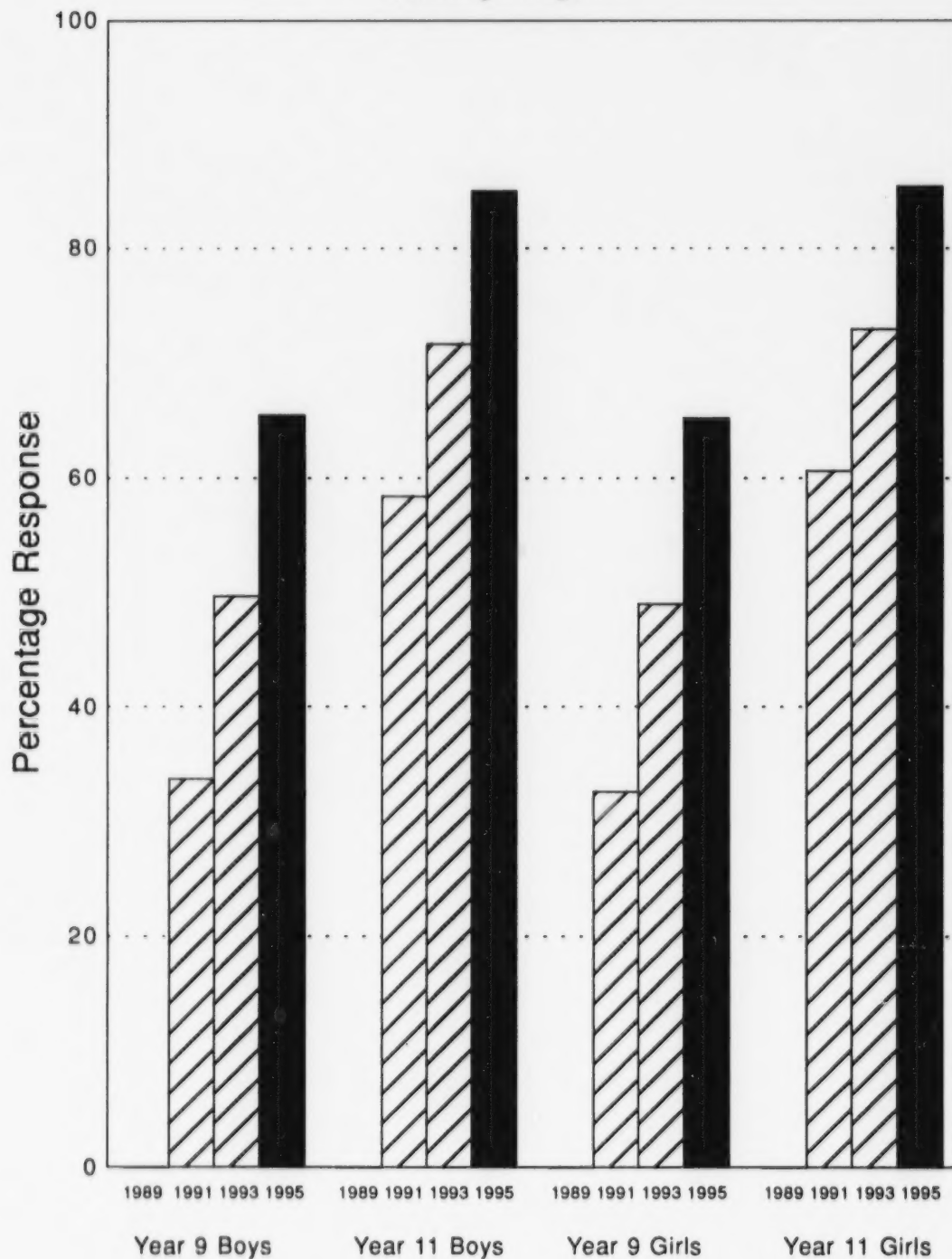
Comment

Unlike the other drugs studied in this section, no obvious increase in the use of solvents is predicted.

Please note that the use of solvents as drugs is not, in fact, illegal, although this may be among the most dangerous forms of drug use.

Prediction for young people's contact with illegal drugs in 1995

Percentage stating that they know someone whom they think takes illegal drugs.



n= Yr. 9 '89 Boys: 1579, Girls: 1441; '91 Boys: 2796, Girls: 2695; '93 Boys: 3155, Girls: 3188
Yr. 11 '89 Boys: 1294, Girls: 2148; '91 Boys: 2212, Girls: 2148; '93 Boys: 1008, Girls: 1168

The question read: *Do you know anyone who you think takes any of the drugs listed?* (Answers 'fairly sure' and 'certain' are included here.)

	BOYS		GIRLS	
	Year 9 13-14	Year 11 15-16	Year 9 13-14	Year 11 15-16
1989	—	—	—	—
1991	33.7	58.4	32.6	60.6
1993	49.6	71.7	48.9	73.0
1995	65.5?	85.0?	65.2?	85.4?

Please note that the question was not included in the 1989 questionnaire.

Comment

This question may be the most important one in the set. It represents a measure of proximity to a source of drugs, and in 1993 we have over 70% of boys and girls aged 15-16 confidently reporting that they personally know someone using drugs. On pages 20-21, the drugs being used by these contacts are described.

Our exploration of the 40,000 responses processed so far from the 1994 surveys reveals results which are in line with this prediction of a further increase by the end of 1995.

Please note that the maximum point on the graph opposite is 100%, not 50% as in the preceding graphs.

Write ONE number for each answer

60. What do you know about these drugs?

Has list gives their real names and some street names

Please choose the nearest answer.

- 0 = I have never heard of them
1 = I have heard of them but I don't know anything about them
2 = I think they are safe if used properly
3 = I think they are always unsafe

- A. Amphetamines (e.g. speed, stimulants, uppers) 0 1 2 (3)
B. Barbiturates (e.g. downers, barbies, sleepers) 0 1 2 (3)
C. Cannabis (street name, e.g. grass, pot, marijuana, dope) 0 1 2 (3)
D. Cannabis (resin, oil, e.g. hash, Leb black, moroccan) 0 1 2 (3)
E. Ecstasy (MDMA, MTC, LD) 0 1 2 (3)
F. Cocaine (e.g. snow, coke) 0 1 2 (3)
G. Hallucinogens (natural, e.g. magic mushroom) 0 1 2 (3)
H. Hallucinogens (synthetic, e.g. acid, angel dust, LSD) 0 1 2 (3)
I. Heroin (e.g. H, junk, skag, smack) 0 1 2 (3)
J. Crack (e.g. rock) 0 1 2 (3)
K. Solvents used as drugs (e.g. glue, white nail, cleaning fluid) 0 1 2 (3)
L. Tranquillisers (e.g. Librium, Valium) 0 1 (2) 3
M. Other illegal drugs (Please name) 0 1 2 3 (4)

These letters will be used in the next 3 questions

61. Has anyone ever offered or encouraged you to try any of the drugs listed in Question 60?

If No, please place a tick in the box

If Yes, please write the letters below. Do not include drugs prescribed by your doctor

A	D	G	I	M
B	F	H	K	
(C)	J	L		

62. Have you ever taken any of the drugs listed in Question 60?

If No, please place a tick in the box

If Yes, please write the letters below. Do not include drugs prescribed by your doctor

A	D	G	I	M
B	F	H	K	
(C)	J	L		

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